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**Basic evidence for the efficacy of Japanese Kampo medicine.  
“Antitussive principles of *Glycyrrhizae radix* (licorice), a main component  
of the Kampo preparations Bakumondoto.”**

Kampo treatment in daily clinics at present can be classified into 3 major forms: 1) the use of Kampo prescriptions according to the methodology of traditional medicine, 2) the administration of Kampo medicines based on the concept of diseases/pathological conditions in Western medicine and concept of elementary Kampo medicine, and 3) the evidence-based administration of Kampo medicines. However, Kampo medicines have other paradigms that differ from Western medicine. Therefore, the characteristics and specificity of Kampo medicine must be comprehended based on basic and clinical evidence. The clinical evidences concerning “Kampo” have been accumulated year by year over two decades. To improve the reliability of the Kampo medicine, integration of the basic evidences, such as mechanism of action of Kampo, is important. In this presentation, as an example of basic evidence for the efficacy of Kampo, the antitussive constituents of *Glycyrrhizae radix* (licorice), a main component of the Kampo preparations Bakumondoto will discuss.

**CV**

Junzo Kamei is a Pharmacist, and currently Professor of Hoshi University, School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. He is engaging in pharmacological research for the establishment of effective treatment for chronic cough and diabetic complications (neuropathy and encephalopathy). He got Ph.D. in pharmacy at Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hoshi University in 1983 and appointed as Research Assistant of Pharmacology, Assistant Prof. & Associate Prof. of Pathophysiology and Therapeutics, Hoshi University (1983-2002), then appointed as Prof. of Pathophysiology and Therapeutics, Hoshi University (2002- ).